6*.

THE BALLANCE ADJUSTED:

Or, the Intereſt of

Church and State

Weighed and Conſidered upon this

REVOLUTION.

SIR,

I Am heartily glad to find by your Letter, that the *State-Prodigal*, the *Vindiciæ Juris Regii*, and ſome other things have brought you ſo far on your way to Oxford. I doubt not but to clear up theſe other points upon which you heſitate, that you may eaſily and heartily return to your Duty to God, your King and your Country; to all which this unhappy Revolution has done moſt manifeſt diſhonour and wrong. I find the loſſes at Sea by extraordinary Storms, as well as by the Enemy, the Conſumption, I may ſay the Deſtruction of your Army in *Ireland*, by Famine and Peſtilence, two of the ſharpeſt Arrows in the Almighty's Quiver, in a manner ſo full of horror and conſternation; while the King has health and plenty in his Quarters and Cities; has brought you to a juſt apprehenſion that the hand of God is againſt you, who once did diſtinguiſh betwixt the Land of *Goſhen* and the reſt of *Egypt*, betwixt the houſes of the *Iſraelites* and *Egyptians*, when the Deſtroying Angel went forth. The reſpect I have for you, makes me not able to diſſemble my ſatisfaction that you your ſelf now think your Chariot Wheels of, and that you ought no longer to oppoſe that Providence, which is not at a ſtand, as ſome ſay, but by remarkable inſtances declares it ſelf for the contrary Party.

You are much in the right, that you now conclude, we either were not in danger of Popery under King *James*, or that we are not more ſecure, nay, not ſo ſafe from it now.

The King never, as could be learnt, declared that he would bring it in, but ſomething like the contrary. We muſt not think a Toleration, or taking off the Penal Laws (tho they are ſuch good Fences and Bulwarks as Church-of-*England*-men ſhould not part with) to be ſetting up Popery. All Diſſenters deſired, and have now got ſo much for themſelves, and the King for his party never deſired more; and with this remarkable difference, that he deſired Law for what he did, but our New Governours do the ſame thing without it.

The Truth is, I wonder many more besides you, have not taken Check at so manifest a Paradox, That the King of *England* should go about to set up Popery in a Nation which has all the horrible apprehensions of it, that an Idea of the Beast in the *Revelations* can create; and at the same time that the Pope, that man of Sin, should engage all his Adherents in a Confederacy, and use his utmost endeavours to pull it down, or to protect us from it.

You say well that you cannot find what new Security we have gotten for our Religion upon this Revolution, it being a plain undeniable matter of Fact, declared and boasted of by Mr. *H*——— and others, and proved by many overt *Acts*, That the P. of *O*'s enterprize was first projected in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, a Prince that was firm enough to our Religion, that it was built and supported upon the Popes Interest and Authority in the Confederacy, who about *May* last, sent a Nuncio to Congratulate the Success, and that the P. of *O*. that Glorious Pillar of the Reformation, and the Mighty Deliverer of our Church and State, did promise the Pope to preserve the Papists in *England*, in the Exercise of their Religion, and pursuant to his promise, did cause the Priests to be set at Liberty throughout *England*, tho many good well known Protestants were kept in Gaol contrary to our Laws, and the Fundamentals of our Constitution. These things you say well, have raised such a mist in your Eyes, that you cannot as yet perceive any security at all to our Religion, neither can any body else, as I believe, except the Old Woman, who for a Husband could see the Egg upon the top of it, tho she could not see the Barn.

You may well wonder, upon second thoughts, why we should have been under such dismal fears of Popery, under King *James*, because no man can make another a Papist whether he will or no. A man cannot change or alter his own belief at pleasure, much less can another do it for him, without conviction. I never heard that K. *James* ever offered to say much for his Religion, and I have more ground to presume the P. of *O*. has less to say against it; and for what the Priests can do, they have as much liberty, and some more advantage now, than they had under King *James*, unless it can be imagined that wearing their Habits may have as strong Charms against Heresie, as some say it has against the Devil.

The Truth is, if this Revolution had not abundantly proved, that to dispute against unreasonable Fears, and boundless Ambitions, or insatiable Revenges, is to Row against Wind and Tide: I would give my self leave to inlarge a little upon the patience and constancy of the Primitive Christians, who by their sufferings gave life and honour to their Religion, and propagated their Faith by shedding their Blood; and upon the Martyrdom of our first Reformers under Queen *Mary*, which certainly perfected and established the Reformation, in the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, insomuch that as the Laws of our Holy Religion oblige us to adhere to the Truth, however persecuted or despised, and under the highest Penalties forbid us to debauch or corrupt it for any Interest or Security; so I would here have given some instances, even in our own Kingdom, how much men have been disappointed, who have gone about to cover with a covering, but not of God, to provide for their own security, as not daring to trust the issue of things with God: But as the Corruptness of the time gives me occasion to believe such Harrangues would not be very successful, so your case makes them less needful, and therefore I will hasten on.

See Guliel. Nubrigensis *of the Usurpat. of* K. Stephen.

Thus far you say you are satisfied, and so may all the world be, that the Pope was the Head of the Confederacy; that the Revolution was in Agitation before K. *C*. ended his Reign; that *Monmouth*'s Rebellion was but an Essay towards it, he taking his leave of the P. at the *Hague*, and the scattered Fragments of his Enterprize finding there Succour and Maintenance, and being accounted the P. of *O*'s best Friends, and such as endeavoured to seize and bring any of them to Justice, reckoned his Enemies; that the Fanaticks, who are

Instance in Sir Rob. Payton's *Case.*

deep

offering their Lives and Fortunes, intended to betray him. And lastly, you own your self to be fully convinced, that the P. of *O.* came, notwithstanding his Declaration, with a design to Dethrone his Father, and to Usurp his Crown, because there are unexceptionable Witnesses to depose, that above three years since the Favourites at the *Hague* were advising with their Friends what places to put in for at Court, when the P. of *O.* came to be King, it being impossible for such forward Spirits to look at Reversions after his Death, since the King has neither Old Age, nor *Asthma*, nor any other Infirmities upon him, that might give them that occasion. And I will give you another Demonstration, that you are not mistaken about his Intentions. At *Shirbourn Castle His Highness made a solemn promise of some Ecclesiastical preferments to a Clergyman, who being resolved to put in time enough, there made his Application.*

Upon these, and many more such like accounts, you say you are very sensible that the Revolution stands upon a Foundation which has no mixture in it of Honour or Honesty; but yet you dare scarce entertain the thought of another Revolution for fear of the *French*, and lest the Nation should lose the comfort and advantage of good Neighbourhood, and Alliance with the *Dutch*.

Now I think, if I set you right in these two points, your way is quite cleared, and I suppose I shall do that, if I make out upon the Square these following things: 1. That our King would not make any use of the *French* to annoy us: 2. If he would, the *French* would not assist him in it: 3. That all the mischief we could apprehend from the *French*, and much more, we shall suffer from the *Dutch*.

First, I say the King would not offer to bring the *French* upon us, to annoy us, and especially in our Religion, because it is against all the Common and known Rules of Policy, for any Prince who is at Peace at home, to call in any Foreigners, because they always Plunder and Ravage the Nation, and throw the people into a discontenting fear, and a neglect of Trade, and then twenty to one, but they make a prey of the Prince that invited them, when he is weaken'd by the Poverty and Disaffection of his Subjects.

Secondly, we must conclude the King would not bring in a *French* Army, because he harbour'd and cherish'd with a Princely Compassion and Charity, all those *Hugonots* who in very great numbers came over from *France*. We see by Experience, they would have born Arms against him, and the King would never have received them whom he might have well kept back, without discontenting the Nation, which according to the Spirit then up, was unwilling enough to entertain them.

Thirdly, we must believe the King would never have offered to bring in any *French* Army upon us, because of his own meer *Grace* and *Goodness*, he procured (when he was D. of *York*) a Repeal of the Statute *De Combutendo Hæretico*, a Law which would have done his business, even without the *French*, if he would have been at that work.

Lastly, we may conclude, without Impeachment to our Reason, that the King would not bring in a *French* Army, because he did not go about it; for after all that a Malicious Industry could do, the P. of *O.* in a Defence of his Declaration, published by His Highness Command, confesses in the very first Paragraph, no such League with *France* could be proved.

But now if the King of *England* could have had such a Design, the King of *France* would not have concurred with him in it; and we may well conclude he would not.

First, because he declined the Overture which the *Dutch made him, to transport fifty thousand of his Souldiers into any part of the King of* England's *Dominion*. Had the King of *France* been inclined to invade us, as the *Dutch* advised, and some feared, he would never have baulked an opportunity so fit for such an Enterprize, *See* Stubbe's *further justification of the War with the United* Netherlands. p. 5.

tion into Confuſion again.

Secondly, the King of *France* would not aſſiſt the K. of *England* in any ſuch Deſign, becauſe if he ſent any of his men to embroil us, he could not defend his Conqueſts upon the Continent; Nay, he would not be able to defend his own Kingdom againſt thoſe many Enemies that ſurround him.

Thirdly, he would not, becauſe the welfare of *France* depends much upon the Proſperity and good Condition of *England*. We conſume more of their Manufactures than any Nation does, and they much of ours, ſo that the ballance of Trade is at leaſt much more equal betwixt us and the *French*, than betwixt us and the *Dutch*, from whom whatſoever we have, comes as it were out of the Hucksters hands. Thoſe Acts of Parliament which prohibit Commerce with *France*, ſtand upon this Notion, that a Trade with *England* is of mighty importance to *France*; and if ſtopping of Trade be cutting the Sinews of that Kingdom, we may juſtly conclude that Monarch will not go about to hamſtring himſelf. A man therefore muſt be very ſubject to the Night Mare indeed that can apprehend Dragooning from *France*. Whatſoever his Zeal or his Ambition could prompt him to do upon his *Hugonots* at home, we may ſee that King either Repents, or has Policy enough not to purſue the point any further.

By this time I preſume your Stomach is ſettled, and you out of danger of another Qualm for fear of *France*. I will now proceed to ſhew you, that your Miſtake is both groſs and dangerous, that upon this Revolution we ſhall have an happy and advantageous Alliance with the *Dutch*.

If we have any Advantage from the *Dutch*, it muſt be either in Protection to our Religion, or ſafeguard to our Country, or improvement of our Trade: But I will demonſtrate that your Expectation is vain and ill grounded, as to every one of theſe particulars, and that I hope will amount to a full Conviction.

Firſt, it is improper and abſurd to expect protection for our Religion from the *Dutch*, becauſe the *Dutch* either have no Religion at all themſelves, or pay no regard to it (I ſpeak in general, and with reſpect to their Government) for in the *Indies* they renounce Chriſtianity in ſo intire and horrid a manner, *That they make no manner of profeſſion of their Religion at all, not ſo much as to pray for a Bleſſing upon the meat they eat, (if a Papanner be by,) or by lifting up their hands to intimate that they give God thanks for what they have eaten. If they have any Bible or Book of their Religion, they deliver them up.* Indeed they do ſo abſolutely abandon their Religion, or which is worſe, *diſſemble it, that the* Indians *themſelves take them for Heathens*; and all this meerly for the ſake of Trade, for indeed the *Indians would have nothing to do with them, nor let them live there but upon theſe Terms.* 'Tis true the *Indians*, the *Japoneſs* more particularly, did in a ſavage manner deſtroy the many Chriſtians that were there. But then all the guilt of that moſt Barbarous Perſecution, wherein ſo many thouſands periſhed in divers manners, beyond all Example Cruel, muſt be charged to the account of the *Dutch*, *who perſwaded the Emperour there, that the Chriſtians, whereof many were* Spaniards, *would thruſt him out of his Kingdom, and ſo inſtigated him to deſtroy them all, that the whole Trade might come to the Dutch*, whom he had obſerv'd not to endeavour to propagate their Religion, when they had liberty, and would renounce it for gain ſake when he Commanded. I will give you one more remarkable inſtance of their Zeal, and that the God of this World is he only whom they care to ſerve.

Selge ea Conditione admittuntur (in Japonia) ut tenenter Profeſſo Japonico ſimulare omnes Libros ſiquos ſecum adduxerint. Inſuper exercitiis Chriſtianæ Religionis omnino abſtinere, adeo quidem ut ne manus Complicare ante Cibum vel poſt aſſumptum audeant. Varen. Deſcrip. Japoniæ l. 1. cap. 26. p. 87.

Belgis *diſſimulandam eſſe Religione & pro Ethnicis quoq; haberi a Magiſtratu japonenſiæ.* Varen. Deſcrip. Japoniæ l. 2. cap. 11. pag. 225.

Quamdiu apud Hollandos quidpiam quod Chriſti aniſmum redoleat, peragetur, nihil impetrabunt. Varen. ibid.

Sic Leonard Campden, Belga apud. Varen. ibid. p. 226.

Tractat. Theol. Polit. Cap. 5. p. 62. *Edit. Hamburg.* 4.

Varen. Deſcrip. Japon. l. 2. cap. 11. p. 224.

In

whereat the Emperour there Commanded them to attend, and to offer in Sacrifice some parched Rice to an Idol; the *English* and *Portugueses* all refusing, the second man of the *Dutch* Factory, there briskly stepped forth, and offer'd the Rice in Sacrifice to the Idol, like a good *Dutch* Protestant.

from the mouth of Mr. Briton, *a Merchant of* London, *who was present at that horrid Solemnity, and a witness of the* Dutch *Piety.* Stubbe's *further justification of the War with the United* Netherlands, p. 77.

But that you may not think the heat of that Climate evaporates their Zeal, and exhales their Devotion, and by consequence imagine that they are thus Heathenish only when they have cross'd the Line, I will give you a prospect of them nearer hand, and shew you what Spirit they are of in their own Country, and among their Neighbours.

First, there is a Toleration, or free Liberty of Exercise and Profession to any, even the Rankest and most Blasphemous Hereticks in the World, insomuch that it cannot properly be said that there is any face of Religion among them, the whole being but an Oglio of Opinions. We have a good account of them from *Beverningk*, one of their own Embassadors, to the Commonwealth of *England*, who said to a great man in those days, That it was impossible for *England* to continue a Republick, by reason of the violent Animosities arising from the Differences of Religion; but in *Holland, Christianity had no such effects upon the spirits of men*; it might be said indeed there were many *Opinions in Holland, but one Religion, which was their Interest.* And therefore,

Secondly, all their Acts of State are with an Eye to that, only without any Consideration of Religion, especially of the Reformation. And for this point instead of many that may be produced, I will alledge three instances. (1.) in such Cities of *Flanders*, which being Conquered by theirs and the *French* Army, shou'd fall to the share of the *Dutch*, even in those Cities, upon a motion or request of the *French*, the *Dutch* granted that the Profession and Exercise of the *Popish Religion* should be free and secure. Had the *Dutch* had any regard to the honour of God, or concern for the Propagation and Support of Truth, they could not have been so indifferent (2.) if the *Dutch* would, in their Treaty of Peace with *Spain*, have included the *Hans*-Towns of *Germany*, especially *Lubec*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*; they had given great advantage to the Reformation in the Empire, and had contributed much to the preservation or recovery of the *Palatinate*, but they absolutely refused it, let Religion shift as it could, for lucres sake, because by leaving those Cities our, or exposed, they expected to have all, or the chief of the Trade to themselves. (3.) The last instance of their good affection to the Truth and Religion, is this, King *Charles* the First offered to send relief to the *Rochellers*, in hopes to procure some favour for the Reformation in *France*, but the *Dutch*, instead of promoting so Charitable a Design, *sent twenty Ships, Men of War, to assist the King of* France, *and so frustrated*, and in fine, ruined that well intended Enterprize.

Leo ab Aitzma, p. 402 & 403.

Leo ab Aitzma, p. 578.

Martin Schoockius de Marit. Imperio, cap. 27.

By this time, I am confident you think the *Dutch* very unfit to be chosen the Guardians of our Religion, or that we have little concern for it, who offer to make such a choice, it must indeed be a poor Dish that is worthy only such a Cover. I proceed now to shew you that we have much less reason to believe they will help to Defend our Country, or Improve our Trade.

First, the *Dutch* are averse to us, and will not defend our Nation. They have indeed enter'd into many Leagues with us, offensive and defensive, but it appears by overt Acts, that in all of them they were Collusive, and without sincerity, for they offer'd to assist the King of *France* to Invade *England*, as I told you before, and at several times have endeavoured to embroil us at home, as well as destroy us abroad.

See Stubbe's *further justification of the War with the* Netherlands, p. 29, 30.

Secondly, they have given entertainment and protection to our Rebels, and have

have stood them against their Lawful Soveraign, which is as high a Viola-
as can be of the Law of Nature and Nations. I know they pretend to
times to excuse themselves, by saying, as a Free State they must receive
Persons, but this is a meer pretence only, a Cast of their Old Hipocrisie
Leo ab Aitzma, p. 10. for in the year 1622, they entered in a League with the King of *Denmark*, the 3d and 4th Articles of which League, expresly bind them not to entertain, succour, or assist any of that Kings Enemies. And in their League with the
Leo ab Aitzma, p. 839. Commonwealth of *England*, dated *Nov.* 28. *Anno Dom.* 1653, by the 12th Article they bind themselves to expel out of all their Territories, and not to receive again, or to *harbour, or assist with Men, Money, or Provisions, any of those that were then accounted Enemies to the Commonwealth of England*; and upon such like Terms they made themselves Allies and Confederates with our Notorious Rebels. But to shorten this Discourse, which has already overgrown the size to which it was intended, I will demonstrate to you that we are altogether in a wrong Box, while we propose to our selves an useful Amity with *Holland*.

The Ingenious, but Unfortunate Sir *Thomas Overbury*, for he miserably ended his days in the *Tower*, having taken a turn in the *Netherlands*, made this observation in the Reign of K. *James* the First: *That if the* Spaniard *were entirely beaten out of those parts* (and we know how little strength he has there now) *the Kings of* England *and* France *would take as much pains to suppress the* Dutch, *as ever they did to raise them; for becoming our Enemies, they might be able to give the Law at Sea, and Eat us out of all Trade.*
Observations upon the United Provinces, by Sir Thomas Overbury, p. 13. *Lond. Print.* 1651.

The event has shewed how well grounded that Gentlemans Observation was; but that you may the better know what to expect from them, I will tell you what they have already done for us, which shews what their Morals are, and how far from all sense of Honour and Gratitude.

When we had helped them at no small expence, of Men and Money, to shake off the *Spanish* Yoke, and to raise themselves into a Free State, and had encreased their Wealth by fixing our Staple among them, and suffered them to get strength as well as Riches, by Fishing upon our Coasts, they were not content to enjoy that Liberty which the Remisness of the *English* too freely allow'd them, but with an unparallell'd insolence and injustice they disturbed the *English* Fishermen in our own Seas, *driving their great Vessels thro their Nets. Nay, they soon grew to that Confidence, as to keep a Guard upon our Seas, and then to Project an Office and Company of Assurance, for the advancement of Trade; and withal, to Prohibit us free Commerce even within our own Seas, and to take our Ships and Goods, if we Conform not to their Placarts.*
Secretary Naunton's *2d Letter to Sir* Dudley Carleton *Embass. at the* Hague. *Secretary* Coke's *Letter to Sir* Will. Boswel, *the Kings Resident at the* Hague, *both Printed at the end of* Selden's Mare Claus. *translated.* Lucas de Linda in Descript. Orbis. *l.* 2, *pag.* 199, *and Sir* Will. Temple's *Observ. upon the United Provin.* Cap. 6.

This Ingratitude would astonish us, but that we see their worldly Interest leads them to it. The Products of their Country are no way able to sustain the Inhabitants, which are very Numerous, and therefore by Invincible Necessity, they are driven to look out for a Livelihood. Thus being by the Air and Indigence of their Country, and the Constitution of their Government disposed to Avarice, it is become so rampant and governing a Vice among them, that it is both the Spring and the Standard of all their Actions, and upon this account, tho we were the Patrons, if not the Founders of their Commonwealth, our wonder at their proceedings must abate; since we are the Nation that are and can be their chiefest Rivals for Trade, upon which score, pursuant to their Interest, they have always labour'd to ruine us, tho we preserved them. Their Barbarities at *Amboyna* I pass over, because they were enough to make a Book by it self. But in short: Our Rich Trade into the *Indies*, at *Japan*, *Amboyna*, *Banda*, and the *Moluccos*, is ruined, our Islands of *Poterone*, *Polaway* and *Lantore*, are unjustly seized into their hands, and the da-
Stubbe's *further vindic. of the War with the Unit.* Netherlands, p. 68

mages

and upwards; for which, tho often call'd upon, they have never made any satisfaction; but when they thought they should be made to quit *Poleron* to us again, *they cut down all the Clove-Trees there, which afforded the chief Commodity of the place.* They destroyed our Trade to *China* and *Persia* by seizing and destroying the Ships of Sir *Will. Courteen* and his Partners, for which wrongs the *English* demanded satisfaction, but in vain, by their Embassador Mr. *St. Johns*; as also the two Ships, the *Katherine* and *Dragon*, which they took and plunder'd, and inhumanly destroyed all the men to conceal the Piracy. And when His Majesty upon his Restauration Ratified a Treaty of Peace and Alliance with them, wherein he suffered many injuries done by them, to be utterly mortified and and extinguished; contrary to their Articles, and the Rules of common Faith and Honesty, new injuries were daily done us; and the designs of their *East* and *West-India* Companies were still carried on for the utter overthrow of all the *English* Trade in those parts of the World, as appeared by the bus'ness of the Ships *Hopewell, Leopard*, &c. and in the *East Indies*, the *Charles, James, Mary, Sampson, Hopeful, Adventure, Speedwell*, &c. to the incredible detriment of our *Merchants*; and which is yet worse, to their *Piracies* they have added most amazing *cruelty in destroying our men.* Some of which they shut up in little *Dungeons*, to perish with Famine, and the stench of Dead Carcasses and their own Ordure, which was all the Bedding allowed them. Others the *Dutch General* made be put into Grates and Cages, and carried them about, and Triumphantly shewed them to the *Indians*, to bring the *English* into contempt with them, that so they might not be able to Trade there. Lastly, to make sure work of all, and to put in Execution the advice given them by their *Groninghen Professor*, in the year 1652, *the States of* Holland *being then in League with the Commonwealth of* England, *without any Declaration of War, sent their Admiral* Van Trump *with a Navy, to Burn and Destroy the English Fleet then lying in the Downs, but the Valour of the English defeated them, and by an absolute Victory reduced them to a much humbler Figure, tho they soon returned to their wonted Insolency and Piracy, and to practice all the arts of Treachery; for when they burnt our Ships at* Chattam, *a Treaty of Peace was near concluded betwixt us and them.* But I am weary in recounting so many things, which instead of honour, or honesty, or humanity, speak the greatest baseness that can be lodged in the breasts of Men; and if what I have set down be not enough, do but consult Sir *George Downing*, discourse upon a scandalous *Dutch* Memorial, by them clandestinely destributed to several Foreign Ministers, but not given to his Majesty's Envoy; it was printed at *London, anno* 1664. and the Depositions preserved among the Records belonging to the Admiralty; and I am sure you will find enough to make you and all *English-men* wish, that instead of making them our *Patrons*, there were a price by Act of Parliament set upon all *Dutch-mens* heads, as there is upon Wolves and Beasts of Prey.

magraph p. 919. *A piece of Dutch Justice.*

Stubbe's *ibid.* p. 69.

Sir George Downings *discourse*, p. 8, 9, *Lond. Print.* 1664.

Stubbe *ibid.* p. 69.

Ante omnia laboremus Anglos toto mari expellere illiusq; imperium asserere. Mart. Schoockins de Marit. Imper, cap. 28. *Leo ab Aitzma*, p. 804.

Nothing sure! but a Spirit of Infatuation fallen upon the Kingdom, and the Ruinous Designs of Revengeful and ill minded men, could have betrayed us into the hands and power of the *Dutch*, who declare it to be for their advantage, and have accordingly laboured to destroy us, ever since they got (and that by our help) to be a Free-State. And a Design so deeply laid and founded upon their own intire Interest, we may be confident, now they have an Opportunity in their hands, they will not lay down till they have effectually secured us from Rivalling their Trade any more.

How far we have given them an advantage to accomplish our Destruction, we not only see, but feel already; for all our Magazines are emptied of Arms and Ammunition; a Noble Stock of Timber which King *James* had provided to Build New Ships, and to Repair our Old, all embezzled, or Shipped off, and the Money of the Nation squeezed out of our hands by oppressive Taxes and impositions, when we have no Trade left whereby to get

Beggary to the Nation, like the Meſſengers of *Jobs* Calamities, we have freſh advice, That the *Mogol* (by the inſtigation of the *Dutch*) is now fallen upon *Bombay*, the Chief of the Two Remaining Factories which the *Dutch* had left us in the *East Indies*: and ſo all that Rich and Noble Trade is at the point to be abſolutely loſt, becauſe we are now in no Condition to ſend thither any Re-inforcement. At home our Calamities increaſe, and Deſolation comes Rolling upon us like a mighty Wave; for none can be unſenſible Now, that it was but a fond Imagination, to believe giving the Crown to the *P.* of *O.* would endear us to him, or give him a Tenderneſs over us, like that of a Rightful and Hereditary King: ſince he ſpared not one ſo near of Kin as our King was to him, how can we expect he ſhould have Bowels of Compaſſion for us? No one ever truſted, or long careſſed a Traitor; and ſince we have been capable of deſerting our Rightful King, and ſhewed our ſelves as wavering and unſteady as the Sea that ſurrounds us, I ſee no Reaſon to believe he will put any Confidence in us, or truſt us with ſo much power as may preſerve our juſt Liberties and Properties, for fear it ſhould annoy him. Now they have given as much Money as can be, he has diſmiſſed his Parliament, which in difficult Times was wont to be accounted a kind of Pledge, or the beſt Security betwixt the Prince and People; and he is getting over what Forreigners he can, as unwilling that the *Engliſh* ſhould earn their own Money, or be truſted to defend their own Countrey.

As to the Church, I perceive you are a little jealous grown to be, not only for the Act paſſed in *Scotland*, to aboliſh Epiſcopacy, but for the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, which put it into the hands of a few men, to new mould our Church, and at the ſame time ſuffer it to be robbed or deprived of ſo many Excellent Biſhops, who gave ſuch Noble Teſtimonies to the Truth againſt Popery. I muſt confeſs, ſuch Proceedings are like to render both our Religion ſafe, and our Church triumphantly glorious. But as men ſeldom know how to value a Bleſſing as they ought, till they feel the want of it; ſo I hope the Varniſh is off, and the Miſt ſo far cleared, that all men may ſee theſe Dire Effects of our glorious Revolution, and in time become ſenſible of the ſad Preſages of the Nations Ruine, unleſs prevented, by Reſtoring the Government to its Old Conſtitution, by bringing back the King, who is ſenſible of his Miſtake, and ſo are his Adviſers too; and we may be ſure he will try no more Concluſions in State. All the World ſees, the Grievances of his Reign are not Redreſſed in this, but many new ones added; ſo that if we were in the Frying-Pan before, we are now leapt into the Fire. Whereas, were the King at home again, and we true to our Religion, and firm to our Conſtitution, as good Chriſtians we may, and as good Subjects we ought, we need not fear the Gates of *Rome*, no, not of Hell it ſelf. But if the Will of God be ſo, that we muſt ſuffer, why not by the Papiſts as well as by the Fanaticks, who are no leſs violent, or Blood-thriſty; or by the *French* rather than by the *Dutch*; for the *French* have ſome Intereſt in our Preſervation, and have ſome Humanity; but the *Dutch* have neither. If you have any more Scruples, I will not doubt, if I may know them, to procure you ſatisfaction.

* *Now God of his Mercy, remove the Judgments we already feel, and avert thoſe further Puniſhments which the Reigning Sins of this Nation (Perjury and Rebellion, Fraud and Violence) do lowdly call for, and preſerve the Church of* England *as by Law Eſtabliſhed, from the Attempts and Deſigns of all its Enemies.* Amen.

FINIS.

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